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CELEBRATION

OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

BY THE PRESIDENT,

ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, D. D.,

WITH THE

ADDRESSES

AT THE

RE-UNION

OF THE

ALUMNI AND FRIENDS

OF THE COLLEGE,

Marietta, June 27, 1860.

MARIETTA:
PRINTED AT THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.
1860.

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HISTORICAL DISCOURSE.

When it was proposed to celebrate the second centennial of Harvard College, a question arose as to the date of its founding. The first Commencement was in 1642, and the first President was inducted into office in 1640. But as in 1636 the General Court of Massachusetts agreed to give four hundred pounds towards a School or College, it was decided that the College had its origin in the year 1636.

We celebrate to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of Marietta College. Had it been our desire to assign the earliest possible date, as it manifestly was in the case of our New England contemporary, our celebration might have taken place three years ago. In the early numbers of the American Almanac, Marietta College is stated to have been founded in 1832. More recently, in the same work, the year 1835 has been assigned as the date of its origin.

These conflicting dates will be reconciled by a brief history of the events connected with the founding of the College. Colleges are established in various ways. Sometimes the origin is absolute; the institution is established where no school or seminary of kindred character previously existed. Others are successors to institutions of lower grade. They are not a creation entirely independent of all other schools; they have a kind of transferred life. Of this latter character is this College. It was the lineal

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successor of another chartered Seminary, as that was of one not chartered, but established and controlled by private enterprise.

It was the extraordinary success of a High School, started in Marietta by Rev. L. G. Bingham and Mr. Mansfield French, which led to the agitation of the question whether an effort should not be made to establish an institution of higher grade. Many circumstances seemed to point to this place as a desirable locality; there were many indications which were regarded as Providential, not only by the citizens of Marietta, but by the friends of religion and education elsewhere. It was determined to change the form of the institution and place it in charge of a Board of Trustees. This was in the autumn of 1832. The first entry in the Records of the College, is as follows:

"At a meeting held at the house of Rev. Luther G. Bingham in Marietta, on Friday evening, November 22, 1832, present, L. G. Bingham, John Cotton, John Mills, Caleb Emerson, Jonas Moore, Arius Nye, Anselm T. Nye, Douglas Putnam; John Mills was chosen Chairman, and Douglas Putnam, Clerk.

"A draft of a bill for the incorporation of the 'Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary'—to be presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Ohio—was presented by Mr. A. Nye, which, after a discussion of the several sections, was adopted by the meeting.

"On motion of A. Nye, it was

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr. Henry Smith, in relation to his permanent continuance as an Instructor in the Institution.

"L. G. Bingham, John Cotton, and Jonas Moore were appointed the Committee.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee be instructed to enter into arrangements, so far as this Board is or shall be competent to do so, for the permanent employment of Mr. Smith as a Professor of the Institution—proposing to him a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars."

Thus were taken the initiatory steps for founding a permanent institution of learning. On the 17th of December following, an act of incorporation was

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passed, naming as Trustees the eight gentlemen in attendance at the meeting on the 22d of November, and John Crawford. This act was accepted by the Trustees on the 24th of December, though not without considerable reluctance, in consequence of a section which provided that any future Legislature might alter, amend, or repeal the act. On the 16th of January the Board was fully organized, under the act of incorporation, by the choice of officers, viz: John Cotton, President; Douglas Putnam, Secretary; John Mills, Treasurer. Dr. Cotton was re-elected President each year, till 1838, when Dr. Linsley came to Marietta to reside. Col. Mills performed the duties of Treasurer till 1850, a period of seventeen years. This labor was entirely gratuitous, and for the whole time there was scarcely a day when the treasury was not overdrawn. In less than three years from the organization of the Board, the balance due the treasurer was over $7.500. In the office of Secretary, I am happy to say, there has been no change. Every diploma from this College bears the name of Douglas Putnam, *Secretarius.*

I have stated that the act of incorporation for the Collegiate Institute was obtained December 17, 1832, and that the Board of Trustees was organized under it on the 16th of January, 1833. At the same meeting when the organization was effected, a resolution was adopted requesting Messrs. Bingham and French to state on what terms they would surrender the Institute to the Board of Trustees. On the 1st of February the terms proposed by these gentlemen were formally accepted, and the property was transferred, though the Board requested them to continue the charge of the instruction till the close of the academ-

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ical year. The operations of the institution were carried on under the first charter for a couple of years. It gave no power to confer degrees, and the section authorizing any future Legislature to amend, or repeal, was a very objectionable feature. On the 14th of February, 1835, a new charter was obtained, changing the name from the "Marietta Collegiate Institute" to "Marietta College," giving the power of conferring degrees, and free from the obnoxious repealing clause. The same gentlemen were named for Trustees as in the first charter, although two of them, Messrs. Arius Nye and John Crawford, had virtually retired from the Board.

Thus the College was founded in 1835, and so we celebrate in 1860 the twenty-fifth anniversary; yet, except under a new name and with larger powers, the institution went on as before. The instruction was given by the same Faculty, and the whole was managed by the same Trustees. And any historical statement which did not relate the operations of the two years prior to the date of the second charter, would be very improper.

When the original organization was effected under the charter of 1832, Mr. Smith was engaged in teaching at the Seminary, under the general charge of Messrs. Bingham and French; and it was because of the favorable impression he had made, that at the first meeting of the Trustees a wish was expressed to secure him as a permanent officer. Having decided to accept the position thus offered him, he soon went back to Andover to complete his theological studies, intending to return in the ensuing autumn. Before his departure, however, the general plan of the institution had been marked out, and its different depart-

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ments determined on. These were to be a Preparatory, a Collegiate, and a Teachers' department. Substantially, these have been continued nearly to the present time. Sometimes the Classical and English studies have been kept distinct in the Preparatory Department, and sometimes they have all been taught in the same school. But during the whole time, facilities have been furnished to those wishing to secure a thorough preparation for college; and generally an opportunity for study has been given to those who wished merely to obtain an English education, whether of greater or less thoroughness and extent. The Teachers' Course at the beginning of the institution, corresponded nearly with that known as the Scientific Course in later days. It has now been abolished, though facilities are still provided—which may be increased as occasion shall require—for those wishing to prepare themselves for teachers in the English branches.

After Mr. Smith returned to Andover, negotiations were opened with Mr. Milo P. Jewett, also a student in the Theological Seminary, in regard to a post in the Teachers' department, and on the 20th of May, the two appointments were formally confirmed, viz.: Mr. Smith as Professor of Languages, and Mr. Jewett as Professor in the Teachers' department.* In August, Mr. D. H. Allen, who had taken Mr. Smith's place in the High School when the latter returned to Andover, was elected Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Samuel Maxwell, Principal of the Preparatory Department. These latter two were also connected with the Andover Seminary, and all four were graduates of New England colleges, viz.: Mr. Smith of Middlebury,

* In June, 1834, Prof. Jewett was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

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Messrs. Jewett and Allen, of Dartmouth, and Mr. Maxwell, of Amherst.

In the autumn of 1833 the Collegiate Institute went into operation under its new Board and Faculty. The four gentlemen who had been elected to the different departments of instruction, did not all enter at once upon their duties as instructors. Messrs. Smith and Maxwell came to Marietta, while Messrs. Jewett and Allen were engaged in presenting the claims of the institution to the friends of education and religion in New England. Prof. Smith took charge of the Freshman Class, the only College Class formed as yet, and Prof. Maxwell, of the Preparatory Department. During the early part of the year 1834 Prof. Allen entered upon the work of instruction, while Prof. Jewett was occupied a while longer in agency work.

This was the original Faculty of the Institute, and these all continued connected with the institution under the new charter, which was granted Feb. 14, 1835. On the 6th of March, of the same year, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, at that time Pastor of Park-Street Church, in Boston, was elected President, though he was able to devote but little personal attention to instruction for two or three years. These five gentlemen were the first Faculty of the College. We regret that no one of the original number now remains connected with the College. The present Faculty are all in one sense *novi homines*. No one of them dates back to the beginning. One by one the old corps of instructors withdrew to enter other fields of labor. Prof. Jewett resigned in 1838, went to the South, where he still devoted himself to teaching. Within a few years he has returned to the

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North, and is now residing in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Prof. Allen yielded to the urgent solicitations of the friends of Lane Seminary to take the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in that institution in 1840, where he has since continued; eleven years in the department of Sacred Rhetoric and nine in that of Theology. President Linsley remained at the head of the institution till 1846, a period of eleven years, when he accepted a call to the pastorate of a Church in Greenwich, Conn., where he still continues. Prof. Maxwell resigned his place at the head of the Preparatory Department in 1854, to establish the Family School which is still under his charge. Dr. Smith listened also to the loud call from Lane, and left us in 1855, to take charge of the department of Sacred Rhetoric and Church History in that Seminary. It should be noted that four of the five continued in the work of instruction after leaving Marietta, and the other, our venerable first President, has for some years been a Trustee of Yale.

The average term of office of the members of the original Faculty was nearly twelve years, or, if we include the time in the Institute, a fraction over thirteen. The present Faculty have been connected with the College, respectively, twenty-two, twenty, nine, and three years, or an average of over thirteen. It has been my good fortune to be present at the graduation of all the Alumni except the first four. Besides those who were here in 1835, and those here now, there were two professors, Messrs. Hiram Bingham and Addison Ballard, the former in the chair of Chemistry three years, and the latter in that of Mathematics two years. The average term of office of the whole number is about eleven years; an average much

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greater it is believed than most Colleges of the age of Marietta. Of the permanent officers, one is a graduate of our own institution, and all the others graduated from New England Colleges, viz.: three from Middlebury, three from Dartmouth, one from Amherst, two from Williams, and one from Yale. The first four Professors, it has been said, were elected to their several departments when students at the Theological Seminary; most of the others entered upon the work of College instruction at quite as early an age. Of the eleven permanent officers, eight may be said to have been teachers from their youth up, and instruction was their first professional work. Three—Messrs. Linsley, Bingham, and E. B. Andrews—had been settled pastors before becoming connected with the College.

A College should respect itself—should honor its own work. If all vacancies are filled by those educated elsewhere, a want of confidence is manifested in the excellence of the instruction imparted. Marietta is not subject to this reproach. One of the present Professors is an alumnus of the College, and since 1839 the same has been true of every Tutor.* Fifteen of the sixteen who have held this office have been our own graduates. How sincere are the convictions of the Trustees of this College in the correctness of the principles according to which it has been established and conducted, is shown by their electing two of its three Presidents from its own Professors; in both cases, men who had come here in early manhood, and whose whole experience of College instruction had been here gained.

*Another alumnus, Mr. Edward P. Walker, has since been elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

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For Yale to pass by the multitude of her distinguished sons, clerical and lay, and select as one of her ten Trustees our venerable first President, was a compliment to us as well as to him; a testimonial from the highest authority, to the sound views, the wisdom, and the success which have characterized this College.

Perhaps I may be allowed to say, also, that as our Presidents are in demand as Trustees, so our Trustees are sought after as Presidents. Two of the four resignations in the Board since 1835, were in consequence of the election of Dr. Hitchcock to the Presidency of Western Reserve College, and of Dr. Fisher to that of Hamilton.

While the original Faculty have all withdrawn from us and engaged in other fields of labor, they are all, so far as is known, still living. Indeed, the lives of all those who have been connected with the College as instructors have been spared to a remarkable extent. Until the present College year, the whole corps of instructors, both professors and tutors, remained intact. Tutor Washburn, of the class of 1857, and appointed Tutor in the summer of 1858, was the first to whom the summons of death was sent. A man of fine native abilities, which had been greatly improved by culture, of a nature singularly gentle and kind, ready to devote himself wholly to those whom he loved, and withal a sincere, earnest, and humble Christian, in his death the hopes of many friends were crushed. He could ill be spared from the world, yet few are better prepared to leave it.

By the charter of 1835 the number of Trustees was limited to nine. Until 1838, when President Linsley came to Marietta to reside, there had been but seven in active duty. In the same year Rev.

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Addison Kingsbury, then of Belpre, was elected a member. In the winter of 1844–5 power was given by the Legislature to increase the number of members to twenty-five. In 1845 six new members were elected, and subsequently others, so that the present number of permanent members is eighteen. In all, there have been twenty-six elected members, of whom two have removed to distant parts of the country, two have been elected Presidents of other Colleges, and four have deceased—John Cotton, Henry Starr, Caleb Emerson, and Jonas Moore. Three of these were members of the original Board, and their connection with the College ceased only as death sundered it. They have gone to receive their reward. They helped to lay the foundations of an institution which we trust is to stand for many generations—they helped to plant a tree under whose grateful shade shall sit successive hundreds and thousands. It is not too much to say that they and their associates who are still with us, devoted themselves to the welfare and prosperity of this College with an assiduity and self-devotion which can find few parallels.

To recapitulate, there have been elected twenty-six members of the Board of Trustees, of whom four have deceased. The average term of office, reckoning from 1835, is thirteen years. There have been eleven members of the permanent Faculty, all of whom are now living; their average term of office, eleven years. The number of Tutors has been sixteen, of whom all are living but one. In all, the Boards of Trust and Instruction have consisted of fifty-two different persons, of whom forty-seven are still living.

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I can not leave this branch of my subject, without alluding to the remarkable harmony that has uniformly characterized the deliberations of those to whom the interests of this College have been entrusted. Whether in the adoption of general plans, or in the election of officers of instruction, the Trustees have been agreed. Parties have been unknown. I can not do better than repeat on this occasion what I said five years ago, when entering upon the duties of my present office: "When I think how difficult and delicate are the duties devolving upon the Trustees of a young institution, how greatly are needed wisdom and prudence, caution and yet courage; when I see how inadequate are the views of education too often entertained, how readily the standard of scholarship is lowered, how many expedients for securing popularity are adopted; when I call to mind the crude financial projects entered upon; when I see how unspeakably detrimental are intestine divisions, and how great and constant the necessity for the exercise of Christian love and charity, I am constrained to say that God has blessed this institution with a special blessing." Distant be the day when any one connected with it shall feel himself called upon on to publish such a controversial statement as I have recently read regarding a sister College in a neighboring State; far distant be the day when the members of this Board shall be arrayed against each other in hostile parties, one opposing whatever the other may introduce. Well-deserved is the tribute paid to the Board of Trust of Marietta College, by a prominent citizen of Northern Ohio, himself a Trustee of a sister institution, and connected with many societies, both secular and benevolent: "You have my hearty

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wishes," he writes, "for the prosperity of your noble institution, its valued Faculty, and its *glorious Board of Trustees.* May long life and prosperity attend all connected with one of the best corporations in the land."

I have said that the members of the original Faculty were all graduates of New England Colleges; so, too, of the original members of the Board of Trustees, three had received a Collegiate education—one at Harvard, one at Yale, and one at Middlebury. It would be natural to expect that the infant College would take the complexion of Eastern institutions; that in the general arrangements, and especially in the course of study, the example of the best Colleges of the older States would be followed. Its early officers were not only familiar with the best institutions of the country, they were among the first men in their several classes—three of the original five, the first men.

From the beginning, the Board and the Faculty have been entirely agreed as to their idea of a College, and as to the practicability of establishing one which might afford the very highest facilities for a liberal education. The temptation is very strong in a young institution to make high scholarship yield to the desire of numerical growth. How resolutely this temptation has been resisted in this College, it belongs not to me to say. What reputation it bears East or West, can better be said by others. A case is not remembered of a single student who has failed, on application, to enter another College at the same class standing; while I can recall four instances of young men going from Marietta and entering other Colleges a year in advance of their standing here. Of these,

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two went to the District of Columbia, one to Kentucky, and one to Indiana.

About the time this institution was established, the feeling was prevalent in all parts of the land that labor and study should be blended, as far as possible, in our seminaries of learning. There was a deep conviction pervading the public mind, that the health of students imperatively required that in every institution there should be provided facilities for systematic manual labor. The advantage in a pecuniary view to those who were dependent, in whole or in part, upon their own exertions for support, was an additional argument in favor of the plan. It was quite natural, therefore, that the Trustees of this College should yield to public sentiment on this point. Arrangements were made at the beginning, for regular daily labor, both mechanical and agricultural. A farm of sixty acres was procured, and shops erected. Each student was expected to work three hours a day in summer, and two in winter. However excellent the plan was in theory, there were serious difficulties encountered in reducing it to practice. As early as February, 1838, the shops and machinery were ordered to be rented, and the labor was no longer performed under the immediate supervision of the Steward. Soon after this, the performance of labor was made optional, though the nominal Manual Labor character of the College was retained for a few years longer. The last mention of it in the Annual Catalogue is found in that for the year '42–3.

The Trustees did wisely to abandon the scheme when experience showed it to be encumbered with many practical difficulties. That young men engaged in study need regular exercise, is a proposition that

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needs no proof; but how far compulsory labor *is* exercise, or, at least, such exercise as will answer the demands of health, is another question. I am inclined to believe that the net profit, even in a pecuniary sense, of the work performed by our students, is as much per year *now* as when a Steward was employed to superintend the Manual Labor Department. It is rare that one who wishes to make his daily exercise profitable, does not find ways of effecting it. For all that choose, therefore, the College is still a Manual Labor Institution; and this without a heavy annual expenditure to enable the students to do something useful.

It is not desirable to enter into any detailed statement of the financial history of the College. Its beginnings were feeble, and though on the whole greatly prospered, it has never been entirely free from embarrassment. Its funds have never been in such a state as to lead its friends to forget their dependence upon Him to whom it was consecrated. While its legitimate income—that arising from tuition and from the interest on invested funds—has never equaled its expenditure, its property, nevertheless, at the end of each successive year, has been generally greater than at the beginning of the year, through the donations it has received. The first effort in its behalf was made at a public meeting in Marietta, February 6, 1833, two or three weeks after the organization of the Board of Trustees. At this meeting, the sum of $7,000 was subscribed by the citizens of Marietta and Harmar, which was shortly after increased to a little over $8,000. On this first subscription-book, there were three donations of $1,000 each, two of $500, four of $300, and three of $250. Half of the $8,000 was subscribed by the Trustees. Another effort was made

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the next year, and about the same sum was subscribed in Marietta and vicinity. Two of the four Professors remained at the East, after their appointment in 1833, and acted as agents in behalf of the institution. So also was the time of the first President devoted to the same work almost exclusively for the first three years, and at intervals afterwards. Besides members of the Faculty, other gentlemen were employed by the Board to solicit funds. The longest service of this character was rendered by Charles Goddard, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who was engaged from the spring of 1835 till that of 1838, when he died. He possessed in a high degree the confidence of the Trustees, and was successful not only in securing pecuniary aid, but in making friends for the College wherever he went.

The largest of the early subscriptions was that of Samuel Train, Esq., of Medford, Mass., in 1835. He gave $5,000, the income of which was to be devoted to paying the tuition of indigent students preparing for the ministry. This was the first donation to the Permanent Charitable Fund. Mr. Train's donation was in the form of a bequest, payable at his death, with semi-annual interest. A few years ago a portion of the principal was paid, the rest remaining still in his hands. It is worth stating, that while the obligation to pay a subscription to a College or Benevolent Society rests lightly on some, Mr. Train has promptly paid this semi-annual interest for more than twenty-five years without a single failure. This Fund was afterwards augmented by a donation of $1,000 from Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, Mass., who has since so greatly distinguished himself by his benefactions to Amherst College, and by the endowment of an Academy in his own town.

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Early in the year 1839, another effort was made at home, chiefly to relieve from present embarrassments. Among these subscriptions was one of $3,000, one of $1,500, one of $1,000, three of $750, two of $500, and so on; in all, over $11,000. In 1843, the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, was formed, whose object was "to concentrate and direct the benevolence of the Eastern Churches, and to assure them of the importance of the institutions aided, by a thorough examination of the claims and wants of each." Marietta College was taken under the patronage of the Society, and has received from it invaluable assistance. The aid rendered was at first entirely for current expenditures, though, subsequently, facilities were afforded for increasing endowments. In both ways the Society has placed the College under lasting obligations by its very opportune assistance.

In 1845, the movement commenced which resulted in the erection, by the citizens of Marietta and Harmar, of the second College edifice. In the spring of 1847, the pecuniary embarrassments of the College had become very great. It was a time of anxiety and alarm. The exigency seemed sufficient to warrant the calling of a special meeting of the Trustees. The Board met in May, and after making a full investigation of the pecuniary condition of the College, determined to make a vigorous effort to relieve it from its embarrassment. The subscriptions were made conditional on securing the sum of $25,000 by August 1st, 1848. This condition was fulfilled; about $26,000 was raised, of which over $15,000 was given in this county. In this book are two subscriptions of $2,500 each, one of $2,200, and one of $1,000.

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This was the last general effort made in behalf of the College, at the West. There have been partial efforts from time to time, and there have been occasional donations through the whole history of the institution; some of them entirely unsolicited, and others the result of some private consultations among its friends. Were it proper for me to mention names, I could relate many facts showing the depth of attachment felt towards this College; I could narrate incidents coming under my own observation evincing the care which a kind Providence has taken of it. For many years I have had no doubt of its perpetuity and of its success. There have been periods of darkness, but I was certain that light would break forth. From the very beginning, the College has had warm friends. By far the largest part of its donations has been from those who have continued to give. Especially has this been true of our own citizens. The first subscription by the citizens of Marietta and Harmar in 1833, was $8,000; they have continued to give till their donations have been increased tenfold. The present aggregate is over $80,000. The confidence reposed in an institution so young, is shown by the comparative magnitude of the donations. The books contain the names of sixty persons who have given in sums of $500 and upwards, and twenty-nine who have given $1,000 and upwards. The aggregate of these twenty-nine donations is about $90,000, of which about $58,000 was from Marietta and Harmar, given by sixteen persons.

The donations received within the last five years, (since my administration commenced,) have amounted to $18,000; of which $16,500 have been in sums of $500 and upwards. As an institution becomes

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better established, the benefactions of its friends are made in larger sums. How well this College is established in the public estimation, may be inferred from these benefactions. Taking its comparative youth into account, these figures speak strongly in its favor.

The expenditures of money have been made cautiously, and we believe, wisely. Marietta has never crippled herself by the erection of expensive buildings. For fifteen years a single edifice was made to suffice for every purpose. Nor has she endeavored to gain students by selling scholarships for a sum merely nominal. From the first, this College has kept free from all such measures, deeming them injurious alike to literary and to financial prosperity. And I do not know of a single respectable College which has tried the system of cheap scholarships, that does not now regret it. Instead of pledging, to those paying in advance, tuition at a small fraction of the ordinary rates—in some Colleges, for the annual interest on $25—the Trustees of Marietta have recognized but two forms of scholarships—temporary, guarantying tuition at the usual rates, and permanent, endowed by donations of $1,000. Probably four-fifths of all that has been given to the College, has been in the form of absolute donations, with no incumbrance. Such scholarships have nothing objectionable in them; and when they are placed at the disposal of the College, as is the case with many of ours, it enables us to furnish gratuitous instruction to young men of promising talents, but of limited pecuniary means. Within the last year a legacy of $5,000 has been left the College by Mrs. Mary Keyes, of Columbus, for the endowment of five permanent scholarships. We are now able to remit tuition to ten or twelve students, besides

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the aid rendered from the Charitable Fund before spoken of.

Very soon after the College was established, it received a donation of $1,000, to be expended for books. It came from the estate of Mr. Samuel Stone, of Townsend, Mass.; who, having been called suddenly to die, instead of making a will, left his property in the care of a few friends, to be distributed in the manner best calculated in their judgment to promote the cause of religion. These friends gave $1,000 to each of several Colleges, directing that the money be laid out for books. Our portion was expended for Philological works, thus making a handsome beginning towards furnishing one great department of instruction with facilities for study. With this exception the Library was quite miscellaneous, and the increase from year to year very gradual. On the catalogue of 1848–9, the number of volumes is put at 3,600. In the spring of 1850 an effort was made to increase the Library, resulting in a subscription of nearly $9,000, of which more than $7,000 was given by our citizens. Something more than half this sum was expended, and the remainder funded. The Library now contains over 9,000 volumes, and the Library of the Hildreth Cabinet, between 400 and 500 more. It appears thus that a large proportion of the books in the College Library were purchased expressly for the purpose, and they are therefore, of more worth to the College than a much larger number gathered up from private libraries, as is often the case. It is believed that no College library in the West is so well adapted to the purposes of instruction as ours; none that contains so large a proportion of works that are strictly professional.

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I should do injustice to the Literary Societies connected with the College, if I failed to speak of the great zeal and liberality they have manifested, both in the fitting up and furnishing their halls, and in increasing their libraries. When the new building was erected, the two upper rooms were given to the Societies in the rough state, and all that has been since done has been done at their expense. In the winter of 1848–9, each library contained 750 volumes. From that time the increase has been so rapid that the libraries now contain together over 6,000 volumes; so that in a little over eleven years the number in each has quadrupled. In the year 1852, the Psi Gamma Society made an addition of 600 volumes, and during the two years 1851 and 1852, the Alpha Kappa added 1,050. The Library of the Society of Inquiry, which in 1849 contained only 500 volumes, now has 1,000.

In all, then, the various libraries connected with the College have increased since 1849 from 5,600 volumes to nearly 17,000. When we remember that in 1838 there were only ten Colleges in the United States whose libraries, College and Society, contained 10,000 volumes each, it must be considered that Marietta has done quite fairly to be able to show on her twenty-fifth anniversary, 17,000 volumes.

I have alluded to the Library connected with the Hildreth Cabinet. Most of the friends of the College are aware that in 1850, after the completion of the new building, our venerable townsman, Dr. Hildreth, presented to the institution his large and very valuable collections in the various departments of Natural History, together with some hundreds of volumes of scientific books. To these he has been adding from

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time to time, not only works of a scientific character, but many historical treatises, as well as valuable pamphlets, and a number of volumes of his manuscript correspondence with various scientific men in this country and abroad. It is difficult to place a pecuniary value upon this Cabinet and Library; for it the owner had expended much time as well as much money; and in presenting it to the College, and thus so largely adding to the facilities for instruction in branches of science now deemed of the highest importance, the donor has placed all the friends of the institution under very great obligations.

Religious History.—This institution was never intended to be sectarian, but it was intended to be under religious influences. It was founded by religious men, and they have been supported and encouraged amid all their labors and sacrifices by the hope that the cause of Christ would be advanced through its instrumentality. At the very beginning, a fund was established the income of which was to be exclusively devoted to paying the term bills of young men preparing for the ministry. It is pertinent to inquire, what has been the religious complexion of the College? Has it been blessed with frequent revivals? What proportion of its graduates have been professedly pious? How many have studied for the ministry?

Without going into detail, it may be stated that some ten or eleven distinct seasons of special religious interest have been enjoyed, some of them of very marked character. There has probably never been a year when there was not a majority of the members of College hopefully pious. Including the class to graduate to-morrow, the whole number of Alumni is

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222; of whom 172, or 77 per cent., are believed to have been religious men at the time of graduating. And 52 of these, or 23 per cent. of the whole number, were converted in College. The number of those who have entered the ministry, or are preparing for it, is 92, or 41 per cent. of the number of graduates. A few years ago President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, published some statistics as to the per centage of ministers from different Colleges. The range, in eleven Colleges, was from 46 per cent. down to 16; and of the whole, only two gave a higher rate than Marietta; Amherst was 46 per cent., Middlebury 43, and we have seen that Marietta is 41.

An examination of the last triennial catalogue of Lane Seminary, together with the last annual catalogue, shows that the students of that Seminary have been furnished by different Colleges, as follows: Western Reserve, 10; Amherst, 11; Miami University, 19; Illinois College, 21; Dartmouth, 21; Wabash, 40; Marietta, 60. Or, taking the numbers furnished since 1838, when the first class graduated here, Western Reserve has sent to Lane 8 students; Miami University, 14; Illinois College, 18; Wabash, 40; Marietta, 60. Thus, during the time Marietta has been in operation, she has furnished fifty per cent. more students to Lane than any other College, and, with the exception of Wabash, more than three times as many as any other. Such is the relative position of Marietta College to Lane Seminary; such is the contribution made by this institution through that Seminary to the Churches of the West. The statistics furnished by the last triennial catalogue of Andover are not now at hand, but I have a distinct impression that they showed Marietta to have furnished more students to

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that Seminary than any other Western College.

Five of our Alumni are missionaries of the American Board; one in the Sandwich Islands, one in Africa, one in Syria, one in Persia, and one among the American Indians. I may say, also, that two others have offered themselves to the same Missionary Board.

LITERARY STATISTICS.—The first class was graduated in 1838, numbering four. From that time the succession of classes has been unbroken. Most new institutions lose one or more classes. In the triennial of Harvard we find four chasms of this kind. Our experience thus far has been more fortunate. Sometimes there has been reason to apprehend that a class might be broken up, and none left to graduate, but these apprehensions have never been realized. Once, in particular, a class which entered but *seven*, was reduced to *four* at the end of the Freshman year; but, though one of the four subsequently left, others came in, and at the end of the course the class graduated *ten*. Since the first class in 1838, the number of graduates in any year has not been less than six. The largest class, that of 1857, numbered sixteen. The average for the whole time is a fraction less than ten a year. This seems a small number; and *is* small as compared with the older colleges; rather, I should say, as compared with *some* of the older colleges, for there are many institutions in the older States whose classes are uniformly small. We hear of large classes at Yale, and Harvard, and Union, and infer that all Eastern colleges are similar to them in numbers. In the summer of 1856, I examined the statistics of different institutions to ascertain the size of the graduating class in each for that year. I found

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one college in Maine, one in Vermont, two in Connecticut, one in the city of New York, and another in the same State, one in New Jersey, one in Eastern Pennsylvania, and one in the District of Columbia, whose number of graduates for that year ranged from 4 to 17. The sum total in the nine colleges was 79, giving an average of a fraction less than *nine*. There are but few colleges that graduate uniformly large classes; and these few had small beginnings.

That the sons and friends of Marietta who have gathered here to-day, may know as definitely as possible what this College has accomplished, let me compare its statistics with those of the best institutions in our own and two or three other Western States. This is done without the slightest purpose of disparaging them, but simply that you may have data for a correct judgment. Let us take Western Reserve and Kenyon in Ohio, Wabash in Indiana, Illinois in the State of Illinois, and Beloit in Wisconsin. They are those with which we are the best acquainted, and are admitted to be among the best in the West. In the first twenty years, one of these graduated 115 students; another, 121; a third, 148; and the fourth, 162; Marietta, 199. Or, taking the average of all the classes up to 1859, it appears that one of these colleges has graduated each year less than six students; two others, a little more than six, each; the fourth, a fraction under eight; and the fifth, a fraction over eight. The average at Marietta has been a fraction less than ten. The annual average of graduates here is then 16 per cent. above the highest of the others, and 46 per cent. above the average of the five.

Though our numbers are not large, this is no cause

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of discouragement; some of the best colleges in the West have numbers smaller still. The same was true of the best Eastern colleges in their early days. In the first twenty-three classes, Marietta College graduates 222 students. In the same time Harvard graduated 147, and Yale 145. In the first fifty classes Harvard numbered only 341, or an average of less than seven a year.

Let us look at the relative *permanence* of our students. In all colleges, there is a diminution in numbers during the four years course, and in the newer colleges of the West the disproportion between the Seniors and Freshmen on the catalogues is often very great. A college is intended to take young men through a *course* of study, occupying four years. Its purpose is not to give them instruction for a term or two, but to give them a complete collegiate education. The shorter the time which the students of an institution spend at it, the more is it like a school, and the less is it like a college. And intelligent men judge as to the real excellence of a college very much by its ability to retain its students. The better adapted it is to accomplish the great end of a thorough education, the more likely will those who enter it be to continue to the end of the course. Hence, other things being equal, the greater the ratio of Seniors to Freshmen, the better the college. An officer of one of the Ohio colleges uses the following language in a published sketch: "It has sometimes occasioned surprise that there should be such a disproportion between the Freshman and Senior classes. It is true that less than one-half, sometimes less than one-third, of those who enter Freshmen, present themselves, four years afterwards, as candidates for a de-

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gree. This fact will not surprise those who are familiar with the course of things in similar institutions." The writer evidently regards a reduction of one-half or two-thirds during the course as a common thing. And the facts will doubtless sustain him in the supposition. I have examined forty-six catalogues of the five colleges before mentioned, with reference to this point. The highest ratio of Seniors to Freshmen on any of the five, is 57 to 100; the lowest is 42 to 100; the average of all is 49 to 100. These five colleges are certainly among the best in the West; two of them in Ohio, one in Indiana, one in Illinois, and one in Wisconsin. In Marietta College, taking the whole twenty-three catalogues which have been published, the ratio of Seniors to Freshmen is 73 to 100; or 50 per cent. above the average of the five others.

These results are as satisfactory as they are extraordinary. The Western public have been wont to base their estimate of the excellence of a college upon the size of its Freshman classes; whereas a much truer estimate could be formed by comparing the Freshman and Senior classes together, for a series of years. There are colleges in high repute whose Freshman classes have been on the average twice as large as ours, while our annual number of graduates has been greater than theirs.

It appears thus that Marietta has been characterized through her whole history by a remarkable degree of permanence in her students. The Senior classes have been 73 per cent. of the Freshman from the beginning. Nor is this ratio diminishing. In the last five years, the time covered by my own administration, the ratio of graduates to the number enter-

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ing at the beginning of the course, is 78 to 100; and the classes of '59 and '60 taken together, number as many graduates as they entered Freshmen.

How much of this disposition to remain, on the part of those students who come here, is to be attributed to the excellence of the College, is not for me to say. While I would by no means arrogate to the institution all the credit, it is difficult to avoid giving to the fact a favorable interpretation. Something, certainly, is due to the place, to the town, as well as to the College. The beauty of the town, and the intelligence, morality, and social excellence of its citizens, exert a strong influence upon those who resort hither for intellectual culture. Were the same institution in some other locality, with surroundings of a different character, the records of the first twenty-five years might have been very unlike those now presented. The success of this College is a success achieved *here.* It is Marietta College *in Marietta;* you cannot separate the institution from the place where it is located.

Formerly, it was thought that young men engaged in study should be excluded from the world, immured in monasteries, or buried in a forest, in order to gain intellectual culture, and preserve their morals pure. They were to be shut out as far as possible from all sight of man or woman—to see nothing but books, to come in contact with none but their teachers. That idea is now well-exploded. The highest success of a college requires pleasant local scenery, and an intelligent and refined population. I would not have young men fritter away all their time in social visiting, but I would have them spend the four years of their College course where they may enjoy some of

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the advantages, and come under the softening influences of polished and cultivated society. Marietta may be a little one side of the great centers of population, but once here, the student can find in the surroundings of the institution all that is needful to make a residence agreeable, whatever may be the advantages of the College itself. That these extraneous influences are not without effect, that these collateral advantages are in some degree appreciated, we have good reason to believe. It causes me no pain to know that many of our Alumni come back to see other friends besides old mother College; it grieves me not, to see other ties formed, other life-long friendships entered into, beside those between classmates. If Marietta takes from other places, far and near, the choicest of their sons, it may be but a fair requital to give up in turn some of her own fair daughters.

The influence which an intelligent and moral community may be expected to exert upon an institution of learning, may be seen here in the general order which has been characteristic of the College from the first. It cannot be affirmed that every student has been as diligent as he might have been, that the conduct of every one has been entirely irreproachable, but there has been, in general, little occasion for the exercise of discipline. I do not now recollect a single instance during my connexion with the institution where a member of one of the College classes has received the highest punishment known in College law. A few have been privately dismissed, some have been withdrawn at our request, but I recollect no case of expulsion. The feeling sometimes prevalent in our institutions of learning, that students form a distinct class, and it may be, a kind of privileged

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class, that they may do with impunity what in others would call forth severe censure, is one with which the officers of this College have no sympathy. They would have students treated precisely like other young men; neither, on the one hand, the objects of causeless censure, nor on the other, released from any of the ordinary responsibilities to public sentiment. And this they think can be best accomplished in a town like this, large enough to furnish such society as young men devoted to the work of intellectual culture, require, and small enough to make the College an object of prominence, and to secure at least comparative immunity from the temptations to which the youth of great cities are exposed.

But I may not protract these remarks. To me it has been a work of pleasure to look over the history of this College. In every point of view which I have been able to gain, the retrospect has been favorable. I know of no one great mistake which the Trustees have committed. There has been very little which they would do differently were they to be placed again in like circumstances. They have no reason to be dissatisfied with their work. Its evidences are here to-day. Long journeys have been taken by these sons of Marietta, that they might join in the commemoration of this birth-day of their Alma Mater. I have shown that few colleges can exhibit so long a list of Alumni in the same space of time. I might add that none can show a list more free from stain; none can show a larger proportion of respectable, virtuous citizens, of useful, efficient men. Of all the graduates, I know of no one who has made a wreck of himself. A large fraction has gone down to the grave, but no one has gone down dishonored—with

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scarcely an exception, they have given up the high hopes of this life in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Let me briefly recapitulate—let me give in few words a summary of this first twenty-five years' work.

Graduating the first class in 1838, three years after the founding of the College, the succession of classes has continued from that time unbroken; making, with the class of 1860, twenty-three classes, and numbering 222 Alumni. Comparing it with five of the best colleges in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, colleges founded on the same basis and moulded after the same models, and thus furnishing the best data for an equitable comparison, we find Marietta has a greater annual average of Alumni than either of the others, and is above their joint average 46 per cent. If we compare it with the two oldest and best colleges in the United States, we find that the first 23 classes of Marietta number 53 per cent. more than those of Yale, 51 per cent. more than those of Harvard.

Looking at the *permanence* of students, we find that 46 catalogues of the five Western colleges before mentioned, show a ratio of Seniors to Freshmen of 49 to 100. Taking all the catalogues of Marietta, the ratio of Seniors to Freshmen is 73 to 100; showing this College to be 50 per cent. above the others.

I have no definite data for comparison of this College with others as to the *religious* statistics, but there is reason to believe that 172 of our Alumni, or 77 per cent. of the whole number, have been professedly pious at the time of graduation.

The number of those who have pursued a course of *theological study*, or are intending to pursue it, is 92, or 41 per cent. of the whole number of graduates.

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According to the best of my knowledge, there are but two colleges in New England which can show a larger per cent.; one of them 46, and the other 43.

Looking at our contributions of students for Lane Seminary, we find again the comparison in our favor. Marietta has sent to Lane 50 per cent. more students than any other college. And commencing with 1838, when our first class graduated, we have sent more than any other two colleges, and, excepting Wabash, more than any three.

Marietta has been distinguished for the permanence of her officers, both Trustees and Faculty. The average term of office of the former is 13 years, of the latter 11 years. Of the 26 elected Trustees, four only have resigned their seats; and two of these did it in consequence of their election to the presidency of other colleges.

Marietta has honored her own work. Since '39 she has never looked abroad for her Tutors; and for nine years one of the professorial chairs has been filled by an Alumnus. Instead of looking over the lists of distinguished men scattered through the land, to fill a vacancy in her highest office, she has quietly transferred to that post those whom she herself has trained in the work of instruction; whose reputation, whatever it may have been, was gained under her guidance.

From the evils of misguided counsels this College has been most signally preserved. The Trustees in all their plans have been a unit. The Faculty have agreed entirely as to what constituted a college, and as to the mode of conducting it. The members of each Board have been united among themselves—each has had confidence in the other.

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Professor Noah Porter in his "Plea for Libraries," published in 1848, says, "In Europe, the essentials of a College or University, are a Library, first of all; then able instructors, and last of all, suitable edifices. In the United States the prime essentials are thought to be, instructors and college buildings. In Europe, the buildings may be many or few, convenient or inconvenient. * * But there *must be* a well-furnished library. Without this essential, well-qualified professors can not be procured; or if they could be procured, they would not be able to discharge their duties; or if they could do this in some sort, they could not with satisfaction or honor." Most educated men would assent to the truth of this statement. It shows clearly and emphatically the necessity of books to the prosperity of a literary institution.

Comparing Marietta with the Universities of the old world, her 17,000 volumes make a meager show; but let us compare her libraries with those of the Colleges of our own land. Taking the American Almanac for 1860, which gives minute College statistics, and to secure accuracy sends a circular each year to each College, we find that of the 124 Colleges in the United States, only 15 have larger libraries than Marietta. Of the 15 Colleges in New England, seven have larger, and eight have smaller libraries than Marietta. Of the 48 institutions in the Western and North-Western States, only one has a larger number of volumes than we; that one is a Catholic College in St. Louis. Marietta has more volumes than Rutgers College in New Jersey, which was founded in 1770; it has more than Hamilton College in New York, which was founded 1812, and has graduated 1200 students; more than Jefferson College in Pennsylvania,

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founded in 1802, with about 1600 graduates; more than Columbia College in New York city, founded in 1754, now probably the richest in the land, and having 1400 graduates. Of the eight Colleges in the State of New York, only one equals Marietta in its libraries, and that one has the same number of volumes—Union College, Schenectady, founded in 1795, with about 3600 alumni. Surely the friends of this College may congratulate it on the progress it has made, and on the position it now holds in this particular. Many thanks are due those benevolent men whose contributions have given the College this pre-eminence.

Such, gentlemen of the Trustees, is the report which I present as the result of my examination into the history of this College. Such, gentlemen of the Alumni, is the character and such the work of the mother who rejoices to greet you here to-day. Such, friends and patrons of the College, is the institution to which you have given your money or entrusted your sons. Its course has been quiet and steady from the first. Very gradually it has increased in the number of its students and in its resources. Little effort has been made to attract to it public attention. Even its friends will hear with surprise how much has been accomplished in the first twenty-five years. More and more will they be disposed to regard it as a child of Providence. More and more will they render thanks for its success to Him whose cause it was established to advance. May He who has thus blessed it hitherto, continue to care for it. May He preserve it from all evil influences, and give it that degree of success which shall be most for His glory and the upbuilding of His Kingdom.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The public exercises were held in the Congregational Church, Wednesday morning, June 27, 1860.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D. D., of Putnam, Ohio, a member of the Board of Trustees since 1838.

After music by Menter's Band of Cincinnati, the Historical Discourse was delivered by President Andrews.

Rev. D. H. Allen, D. D., of Lane Seminary, a member of the original Faculty of the College, was then introduced and addressed the audience. The following report of his remarks is taken from the Marietta Intelligencer.

Dr. Allen's remarks were extemporaneous, and mostly confined to personal reminiscences of the earlier years of the College. He said that his connection with the College began in March, 1833, in Library Hall. He saw before him two or three familiar faces of those who received their first instruction from him in that building, and he was not ashamed to own them as pupils. When he came to Marietta, it was with no idea of making a permanent connection with the College, but merely to occupy, for a few months, the place made vacant by the temporary absence of Prof. Smith. During this time, however, he became so deeply interested for the success of the College, that when invited to stay, he could not resist. There were two things in the plans of the founders of the institution worthy of notice; *first*, that its literary character should not be inferior; *second*, that its religious character should be pre-eminent. He paid a worthy tribute to the fervent piety and holy zeal of Mr. Charles Goddard, and his unwearied labor as an agent for the welfare of the institution. Mr. G. showed himself a man of God, and the Trustees, wishing to connect him permanently with the College, elected him Professor of Pure Mathematics, which Professorship Dr. Allen resigned for this purpose. Mr. Goddard was never, however, a member of the Faculty; he was called to his final home a few weeks after his election.

In the selection of Dr. Linsley as President, it was his religious character that decided his election. He was known as a revival preacher of great power and success. It was the first great desire of the Trustees that the College should be a fountain of piety, whose streams would fertilize and bless the land.

As a proof that its literary character was, from the beginning, of a high order, Dr. Allen related the following incident. Two young men wished to go and connect themselves with an Eastern College. They supposed they would lose one year by the transfer. Dr. Allen assured them they would be admitted to the same standing that they had here, and they were so admitted. Dr. A. referred to the standing of this College abroad—and no one was better qualified to speak on this point than he—and he could unhesitatingly say that no College, East or West, stood higher with the Faculty of Lane Seminary, than Marietta, as a literary institution.

The bounty of the people of Marietta towards the College was

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spoken of; their unwavering faith in God that he would bless their efforts and make the institution a success. Often had the Trustees been disposed "to give up the ship;" everything looked dark and gloomy, but light would break in; from some unexpected quarter aid would be received, and thus were their hopes kept alive.

If anything distinguishes Marietta, except being the first settled town in the State, and the morality and intelligence of the people, it is her College. If there is anything of which she ought to be proud, it is the College. The benefactors of this institution will be remembered with gratitude for ages to come.

Dr. Allen urged upon the Trustees and friends of the College the necessity of placing the institution on a more permanent pecuniary basis. Put it above want. It must necessarily progress more rapidly the next quarter of a century, than it has the last, from the greatly superior advantages she now enjoys; and its growth ought to be more rapid than that of other Colleges. It needs not only benefactions, but the prayers of the benefactors. The church outside of Marietta, must exert herself in its behalf. It is not a sectarian College, and it has claims upon the church everywhere, especially in Southern Ohio. He had never himself had a doubt of its success, for its foundations were laid in prayer. Many struggles have been made at the Throne of Grace for its prosperity, when its friends had no where else to go. They consecrated it to God, and He has accepted it and set upon it the seal of his blessing, and its success is as sure as there is a God in Heaven.

Gov. Dennison also kindly consented to say a few words, and it is much to be regretted that he has been unable to write out his remarks. The following sketch does not do him justice.

Gov. Dennison spoke of the importance of combining the education of the head with that of the heart, and thought much of the success of Marietta College hitherto was due to this combination; and if this course was persisted in, its future success was certain. He had no sympathy with those who make the soul subordinate to the head in the system of education.

He alluded to some facts mentioned by Pres. Andrews, in his address, in regard to the Library, and added that the College had just cause for pride, for the library was the life of a College; it was remarkable that so young an institution had achieved such marvels in the way of a Library.

He then addressed himself to the Alumni, reminding them of the mighty responsibilities thrown upon them by their superior advantages—responsibilities that were not discharged by the reception of diplomas. And to the undergraduates he would say, discharge the duties of the hour, whatever they may be; persevere in your intellectual pursuits. Do not lay aside your books, nor flatter yourselves that you have reached the acme of learning. Your country has claims upon you which you must discharge. Meet those claims like men. Expect difficulties and disappointments—learn to endure the one and overcome the other.

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The Re-Union of the Alumni and Friends of the College.

In response to the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, a large number of the graduates of the institution had convened—representing every Class but three,—as well as many of the friends and patrons of the College.

Shortly after the close of the public exercises at the Church, the Alumni and their invited guests met in the College grounds, where a procession was formed to march to the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church, and partake of a dinner provided by the Alumni.

Luther Temple, Esq., officiated as Marshal, and the following was

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Menter's Cornet Band.

The President of the Alumni, W. B. Thomas, Esq.

President Andrews and Governor Dennison.

Board of Trustees.

Faculty.

Invited Guests.

Alumni.

Undergraduates.

As soon as the guests were all seated, a blessing was asked by Rev. Eli P. Adams, of Rockville, Ohio, of the class of 1839. At the close of the dinner, all united in singing the following verses to the tune of Old Hundred, under the lead of Beman Gates, Esq.

From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord;
Eternal truth attends thy word;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

The President of the day, Wm. B. Thomas, Esq., of the class of 1843, then delivered the following address of welcome to the Alumni and their guests:

When I look around and see so many of my brethren with spectacles on nose, others with silvery locks, others with a bare place where the "locks ought to grow," I hardly know whether to consider the appointment to the post I occupy this day, a compliment. We have met, friends, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of

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our Alma Mater. Of the toils and difficulties, joys and sorrows, she has encountered since she sprang into existence, 'tis not for me to speak. I have been chosen as the oldest son who has never been from home, in the name of our Alma Mater, to welcome her children back to this birth-day festival; and I pledge you, you returning prodigals, that I shall not pout and stay outside while you are eating the fatted calf, for you know the "whole household is ours," and we can afford to indulge our younger and wilder brothers in a "family frolic." We all know the value of cultivating a home feeling, keeping up the family interest. What is there that exerts a more powerful tendency to bind the family together than the festival? It revives and keeps alive the veneration, respect, aye! love for father, mother, brother and sister, introduces us to "new pledges of affection"—cultivates a regard for other dear ones at home—and when the hour for departure comes, we leave with reluctance and firm determination of so conducting ourselves that the dear ones who gave the good wishes and "God bless you," shall never have cause to blush for us. The old Patriarchs well understood the influence of these family festivals, and it may not be amiss, my young brothers, who are about to leave our Alma Mater, with the fresh academic laurels pressing your brow, and hearts big "with hope and promise high," I say it may not be amiss to state to you that by far the largest and most happy family party ever given by good old Abraham, was the day Isaac was weaned.

The Patriarchs of old well understood the influence of these family festivals — and, even in these latter days of speed, when boys are crowded through our Colleges on the air line principle, right under the nose of good old Harvard and Yale, where the people are wise and looked up to as models of all that is good, the LL. D.'s A. B.'s and M. D.'s that are sent from that classic soil to pour knowledge into this benighted region, assure us there is nothing like the family feast. Independence day is forgotten — everything, from a promissory note to the age of a colt, dates from Thanksgiving day. And this is proper, for these rites of hospitality are a seal of friendship in all lands. So with a festival like ours — it keeps the feelings warm, makes the heart fresh and green again. There is danger that in scattering in different pursuits we lose interest in each other. It revives College memories, College ties — acts as a spur to exertion. We see the prominence that some of our brethren have attained and those behind tighten the rein, ply the lash, eager to pursue and overtake. It is a needed stimulant, not hard to take, and should be repeated at least as often as once a year. To our distinguished friends and guests who honor us with their presence, I not only give you a hearty welcome, but thank you for the expression of interest and regard shown by you in uniting with us in celebrating the old Lady's birthday.

Letters had been received from several of the former members of the Faculty, and from others, who were unable to be present. They will be found on a subsequent page.

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The first regular sentiment was then given from the chair:

OUR ALMA MATER.—She is young; let her sons make her great.

"For the mother's sake the child was dear,
And dearer was the mother for the child."

Prof. E. B. Andrews, of the class of 1842, was called upon to respond, who spoke in substance as follows:

It was to be hoped, Mr. President, that this sentiment, which is first in order, as, I trust, it is first in all our hearts, might be allowed to pass without any response, as it certainly needs none. But I have just been told by competent authority on my left, that I must at least break the ice, not an unpleasant task this warm day, if done literally and not in a figure.

I need not say to you, sir, that by all who have graduated at this Institution, our Alma Mater is greatly loved. The sentiment just read declares her "young." She is both young and fair, and we may well congratulate ourselves, my fellow students, in so blooming and beautiful a mother. But our guests must not think that her youth and comparative inexperience will prevent the careful training of her growing family; I can assure you that her boys are very well behaved. Still, she is young, the object of our love rather than of our veneration. There may be those here to-day, loyal sons of other Institutions, who will exhibit the temerity and singular taste to exult in mothers two hundred years old, with five thousand children or more,—facts which must be startling to the calm Agassiz. Let them exult. Our young mother has a smooth, fair brow, her heart is filled with all the love and generous impulses of youth, and she walks before us with a light step, at once our mother and queen.

The sentiment calls on us to "make her great." This may not be done by calling her great, but by being great ourselves, and thus reflecting back upon her the light and glory of lives well lived and of good deeds achieved.

But it is not for me to take your time to-day. I have at least broken the ice, or rather, I should say, I have found no chilling ice to break. There are only warm currents to flow to-day. There are other sentiments and other responses to come, some pleasant, some grave, but all reminiscent and delighting us as

"we listen to the echoes that start,
When memory plays an old tune on the heart."

I venture to promise to our guests a pleasant hour. The boys who surround me are, I see, in the mood. They have eaten and are full and cheerful with their good cheer, and with hearts glowing and eyes brightening, they will give you some speeches worth hearing, for they are the boys that can do that very thing.

2 THE FOUNDERS OF THE COLLEGE.—Their Fathers founded the State; their Grandfathers, the Republic.

Douglas Putnam, Esq., of the Board of Trustees, in response expressed himself as follows:

This sentiment, Mr. President, naturally resolves itself into two

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parts, that referring to the labors and achievements of our fathers, and that referring to our own efforts, in connection with this College. The deeds of those men who, in the dark and perilous days of the Revolution, aided to secure our liberties, or of those who first planted here in the West the free institutions which we have inherited, may safely be left to speak for themselves. In regard to the establishment of this College, I will say only a very few words. I do not regard it as my vocation to make speeches. It is rather my province to act when the time of action comes. The College was established for the great purpose of furnishing, to this part of the country, the means of sound Christian learning. It was our hope and prayer that the institution might live and prosper for centuries to come. Thus far we have no reason to regret what we have done; we rejoice rather in the measure of success which the College has met with, and in the great good it has already accomplished. These assembled graduates of the College, coming up here from various spheres of useful labor, bear ample witness that we have not labored in vain. Our chief regret, Mr. President, is that we have not been able to do more for the institution. I speak for myself, and yet I presume I express the feelings of some of my associates, when I say that, on account of embarrassments resulting from the prosecution of some other public enterprises, the nature of which many before me will understand, we have not been able to do what we desired for the College. But our interest and confidence in it remain undiminished, and when these embarrassments are passed, should our lives be spared, we hope to do still more for the advancement of Marietta College.

3. THE TRUSTEES.—Prudent, liberal, yet conservative; they have been wise and generous guardians of our Alma Mater.

Responded to by Anselm T. Nye, Esq., in substance as follows:

I cannot understand why a member of the Board making no pretensions to the character of a literary man, should, at a festival like this, be called upon to respond to the sentiment just read, when there are members of the Board around me, some who are clergymen, others lawyers, a judge, and several Railroad Directors. The reason must be found, I presume, in the fact that I am one of the only three members of the Board who were such at the organization of this Institution, 27 years since. Of our associates at that time, two have resigned, and four have been removed by death.

Of the three now remaining, one has just been called upon to respond to another sentiment; the modesty of the other must prevent his speaking on an occasion like this.

I must be allowed, however, at this time, to speak of two of our former associates, who have been called to their promised rest—Caleb Emerson, Esq., and Dr. John Cotton. The moral worth of the former has never been fully appreciated by this community. A man of the Martin Luther stamp, he was ready to do what public duty required, whatever obstacles might stand in the way. Of Dr. Cotton, I think I speak the sentiments of my associates of the Board, when I say that his place has not been filled.

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The College has not been raised to its present condition without great effort and self-denial. The Board has labored diligently to bring the institution to its present condition. Dr. Allen has truly said, in his address to-day, that there have been periods of great darkness in its history; but in our extremity help has arisen from some unexpected source, to revive us and increase our faith. We have felt the value of the injunction, "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed." The College still needs the aid of its friends. Much remains to be done. Its character and prosperity are more or less identified with the character and efforts of its Alumni. We have great confidence in the interest they feel in their Alma Mater, in increasing her usefulness and future prosperity.

4. THE FIRST PRESIDENTS.—Though lost to sight, to memory dear"

Rev. Dr. Jacob Little, of Granville, was called out, who responded in the following characteristic speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Why am I called up to speak in rotation with those just called "boys," and that to a toast on our Presidents? Though my hair is not "silvered o'er" like my comrades in age, time has made on my form his marks.

I always wondered that Dr. Linsley, a man of sufficient intellectual dimensions to be pastor in Hartford or Boston, should stoop to be President of what was then Marietta College. It was no small favor that the helm of our ship was first put into such hands.

President Smith was a finished scholar; knew how to make a great effort, to select a library in Europe, and to sustain well his position and himself.

It is not sufficient for our Presidents to excel in one thing, or in *some* things. They should be armed at all points, be respectable everywhere, and surpass other men in the largest cluster of excellences. A vast amount of funds has been wasted, and not a few institutions ruined, by giving the reins to men of one idea, men whose commanding trait eclipsed all the rest.

The word *sense* is variously used,—good sense, bad sense, bright sense, quick sense, common sense and uncommon sense. But one of these never made a good President, because it did not make him excel everywhere. He who does this, who has the greatest assemblage of commanding points, is emphatically a man of common sense; and such is our present incumbent.

[Here Dr. L. was stopped by deafening applause.]

Prof. E. B. Andrews, in response to numerous calls, paid a brief but earnest tribute to the great worth and eminent services of the former Presidents, both of whom had been his teachers. His remarks were enlivened with some pleasant reminiscences of College life under the Presidency of Dr. Linsley.

5. THE FIRST ALUMNI.—The oldest of the Family. May they ever set a good example to the younger boys.

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John T. Cotton, M. D., of Charleston, Va., a member of the first class graduated by the College, spoke in reply to this toast.

6. The Starred Names in our Catalogue.

President Andrews, who was called on to respond to this sentiment, remarked that in the historical address of the morning he had already spoken briefly of those who had deceased from the Trustees and Faculty, and allusion had also been made to them by one of the speakers this afternoon. A reference, merely general, to the deceased Alumni, would be unsatisfactory alike to the hearers and the speaker; and there was no time for any adequate delineation of their respective characters. It had been his good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with each of those who had been taken away; they had all been students since his connection with the College commenced.

It may well be said that death has been busy. Not every class has suffered, but the number of the dead is greater than the number of classes. Of the whole number of the Alumni, more than a tenth are gone. Each face he could recall; and it would be a kind of mournful pleasure to recount the virtues they possessed and the labors they had performed. But this testimony to their worth could be paid more suitably by members of their respective classes; and while such testimonials were never out of place, they might, perhaps, be deemed more especially suitable to the meetings of the Alumni. He hoped, therefore, that he might be excused from speaking more at length. The tribute of the heart is paid, though words may be wanting.

7. Our Clerical Alumni — Noble men of a noble calling. Their preaching is better than their living.

The Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, N. J., a member of the class of '41, was called on and responded in substance as follows:

Mr. President and Friends: — It was intimated to me a day or two since that I should be required, on this occasion, to answer in behalf of my brethren, the Clerical Alumni of Marietta College. My informant, who loves a joke, gravely told me that the sentiment which was to wake up the eloquence of the Clergy, was this, "Our Clerical Alumni — their preaching is *poorer* than their pay!" And to me it seemed a matter for honest doubt whether I ought to be compelled to make a public confession of such a fault, even if it were too plain to be denied. Still, I had a lingering hope of finding that my waggish friend was only practising a little pleasantry at my expense. But I leave it to you whether his waggery did not come nearer the fact than is common among those who are inclined to look at human nature in some one of its many weak sides. "Our Clerical Alumni. * * * * *Their preaching is better than their living!*" All this may be true; but is it generous, if it be a fact, to make it so conspicuous on such an occasion, and call upon one of the culprits to confess it? "Their preaching is better than their living," indeed! How flattering the statement to the worthy founders of this College, conspicuous among whom is the very modest and merry gentleman to whom I have already alluded. Their appeals

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for help and sympathy have been based on "the wants of the great West," and the ability of this College to furnish a godly ministry; and yet, after twenty-five years of patient travail, you sum up this part of your work by telling your Clerical Alumni, with a dubious compliment about their being "noble men, of a noble calling," that "their preaching is better than their *living!*" With unfeigned amazement, we might exclaim, "*Et tu, Brute!*"

But I am made suspicious by your merriment that perhaps my interpretation of the sentiment may not be the right one. Can it be that you are referring to the pecuniary rewards of your Clerical Alumni? If so, I admit that, inferentially, it might be regarded as a compliment; at any rate, we are thankful if our *Fair Mother*, and those worthy gentlemen who have the care of her, think that our preaching is better than our pecuniary living, not to mention the moral aspects of the case. And yet, when I think of the Clerical Alumni, and venture an estimate of the emoluments of their calling, it does seem to me a very questionable illustration by which to show your appreciation of our preaching. An elephant would not be much complimented to be told he was greater than a mouse, or a Brutus feel flattered to hear that he was more patriotic than a Catiline. The very allusion to our *living* is scarcely a compliment to our preaching, for if the latter were not a great deal better than the former, I would advise you to shut up this institution, and devote its property to better uses than educating such men.

But pleasantry aside, and disclaiming any share in the good words you meant to speak for your clerical sons, I may say that they have wrought in the Master's vineyard in the spirit of self-sacrifice and with many signs of the Master's approbation. They have not been place-seekers, who could see no "open doors of Providence" until their eyes had been anointed with the salve of a "good living." I knew a minister who went all over Indiana looking for an "open door of Providence," but could not find it. A friend suggested that a door, to be seen by him, would need be as big as a barn door, because a *fine farm at home* was between his eyes and the long sought for but never found "door of Providence." Your clerical place-seeker is not the noblest of characters. Think of a man afflicted with the hallucination that "he is not appreciated," that "his talents ought to have a larger field," that "quite inferior men are shining in conspicuous places, while he is compelled to hide his light under the bushel of some little and unimportant congregation!" Such a one sought the land over from Portland to New Orleans, and never found a sphere which came up to his notions of his own superior gifts.

It was a truth which I learned at home, within the limits of a poor mountain parish of which my honored father was the pastor, that it is a distinguished honor to be permitted to be an "ambassador for Christ," even to the smallest and poorest Church on earth, and that when the ambassador so persuades those to whom he is sent, as that they are "reconciled to God," he ought to magnify his of-

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fice by thinking with profound amazement and gratitude, not of the small salary he receives, but that he is a "worker together with God," and that his blessed work shall outlive the sun, because "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever."

Mr. President, when I recall our Clerical Alumni, many of whom are still "fighting a good fight," and some of whom have gone up to receive their crown, I am sure I do no wrong to truth in declaring that so long as our Alma Mater bears such sons, she will be dear to Christ, and many will rise up and call her blessed.

If you will indulge me in a single reminiscence suggested by the face of a beloved instructor, who has to-day so touched our hearts by his recollections of the early struggles of this College, the first question ever asked me in my examination for admission to College was propounded by him: "*What is a vulgar fraction?*" It posed me, as it has done many others; but had I known then what I know now, the answer would have been easy. It is very common for some gentlemen to speak of their wives as their "better halves," and one learned friend speaks of his in extravagant terms as his "nineteen-twentieths." Now, sir, look at yourself, and at these gentleman on my right — the older graduates — the most of whom can say, "we are no longer in a *fractional* condition; our better fractions and ourselves constitute the unity spoken of by high authority, "they twain shall be one flesh."

But, sir, look at these young gentleman on my left, these young Alumni and undergraduates, so uneasy, so uproarious, look at them in gross or in detail, and in their unmated condition, behold the answer to the question which puzzled me so much twenty-three years ago: "What is a vulgar fraction?"

Mr. President, I thank you in behalf of our Clerical Alumni for your kind expressions to-day.

8. The State of Ohio.—The first born of the Ordinance of 1787. The presence of her Chief Magistrate to-day is proof that the principles of Liberty on which she was founded are still loved by her people.

This sentiment was most appropriately and eloquently responded to by his Excellency, Gov. Dennison.

9. Our Medical Alumni.—We wish them well and their patients better.

Responded to by J. D. Cotton, M. D., of Marietta, of the class of 1842:

Mr. President:—The sentiment just read is somewhat ambiguous. I suppose, however, it means success and prosperity to the physicians, and the same to their patients, in order to enable them to pay their bills.

It is a fact well known that while the medical profession are, as a general thing, poorly paid, more is expeeted and required of them than of any other profession.

The true and honest physician is the servant, yea, the slave of the people. He is expected to be ready at all times to obey the call of suffering humanity, regardless of his own health or happiness. Un-

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like the minister or the lawyer, he can call no time his own. He knows not at what hour he may be needed to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-being. He requires more true courage than the soldier. His enemy is a secret and hidden foe, requiring him to be ever on his guard. I am proud to say the true physician has never yet turned his back upon danger. In whatevēr section of our country the raging pestilence breaks forth, bearing death in its course, whilst others are fleeing for safety, you will always find the physician at his post, ready to meet danger and death rather than desert his friends in the hour of their calamity. I am happy to say that such has been the influence of our Alma Mater, that none of her sons have yet been found in the ranks of quackery, and may the day be far distant when any of her Alumni shall be found willing, for the sake of money, to humbug the people.

10. OUR LAWYERS.—We boast of our lawyers. and an honest lawyer is the noblest work of God.

A. T. Goshorn, Esq., of Cincinnati, of the class of 1854, said a few words in response, concluding with the suggestion that those needing any assistance of a professional character, would find an office in Third-Street, Cincinnati, &c., &c., &c. (The quiet manner in which this was said "brought down the house.")

John F. Follett, Esq., of Newark, of the class of 1855, was also called upon, and replied in a vigorous speech, of which it is to be regretted there is no report.

11. TEACHERS AMONG OUR ALUMNI.—The prosperity of the College in a great degree depends upon their efficiency, and upon their affection and zeal for our Alma Mater.

Mr. George H. Howison, of Harmar, of the class of 1852, responded. He noticed the obligations of the Public School System to the College; the College was the great conservator of Liberal Education as opposed to the so-called Utilitarian Education, so popular and plausible. The tendency of the public towards assuming the object of public education to be the furnishing the man for his special calling in life—his daily drudge-work—and not of enlarging his powers as man, rendering him wiser and stronger in his immortal nature, constituted the prime obstacle in the way of the teacher's success; and against this materializing tendency the College stood as the living protest. The peculiar fidelity of Marietta College to the principle of Liberal Education, was alluded to.

Mr. Howison then proposed the following sentiment:

12. MARIETTA COLLEGE.—The faithful protectress of a rational education. May her future gather within itself the perfect conclusion to which such an education tends.

The following song, written for the occasion by Mr. D. E. Beach, of the class of '59, was sung:

Should Alma Mater be forgot,
And "never brought to min'?"
Should Alma Mater be forgot,
And "days of lang syne?"

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CHORUS.

O memories of "lang syne!"
O "auld lang syne!"
We hail the day that wings us back
To "auld lang syne!"

With filial hearts, with grateful tongues,
All Marietta's line,
Now hail once more the halls ye loved
In "days of lang syne."
O memories, &c.

Here oft we trimmed the midnight flame,
At Pallas' secret shrine,
While kindling hope fired heart and brain
In "days of lang syne."
O memories, &c,

Here swords were whet for wordy strife,
Here oft we wooed the "Nine;"
Ah! these old walls have tales to tell
Of "auld lang syne."
O memories, &c,

Here up life's steep we looked and read,
In many a radiant line,
Strange words that made us shout and climb,
In "days of lang syne."
O memories, &c.

Thus toils and pleasures, dreams and fears
We've plucked from this dear vine;
But its growing branches wide have spread
Since "auld lang syne."
O memories, &c.

And higher, wider, may it spread,
Green as the mountain pine;
But *greenest* in our hearts shall be
The "days of auld lang syne."
O memories, &c.

13. THE OLD MANUAL LABOR SHOP, WHERE OUR EARLY ALUMNI MADE BROOMS THAT SWEPT CLEAN.

Deacon Adams, the former Superintendent of the Manual Labor department, in answer to loud calls, replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—It seems strange that I should be called upon, but I am sure it was in kindness and good faith. They had no wish to put me under the table. But I presume the intention was to have a laugh; which, by the by, may be well in our present circumstances. A little mirthfulness after dinner is thought to be conducive of health, promoting digestion. However that may be, these young gentlemen have very properly chosen me to represent an old, defunct Institution

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of bygone days, which in their estimation was ridiculous in itself, and needs to be remembered only to be laughed at.

Now I don't know exactly about the morality of laughing at the dead. But, Mr. Chairman, you remember what our venerable friend by your e'bow said, (Rev. Dr. Little,) a little while ago, about the various kinds of sense exhibited in the world, such as bright and strong sense, good, sound, hard, common sense, &c. And then, as you know, in the speeches that followed, we had interesting exhibitions of all these different sorts of sense—the living reality brought before us; and it probably occurred to these young gentlemen that there was yet another kind of sense in this world, called nonsense. And they might have felt like having a little of that also; and so, of course they called me up.

However that may be, I am not prepared to say, as your neighbor on your left did, (A. T. Nye, Esq.) that I am not a literary man. I make no such admission as that, Mr. Chairman. I have been through your College many times, up and down and crossways. I have been at college long enough to have acquired all the knowledge any one needs to have, and yet there are some branches where I am still deficient; and, as my bad luck will have it, one of these is just where I am at fault this afternoon. I have not been instructed in the tactics of such little speech-making as this. I don't know how you do, in case you are called up when you have nothing to say. Of course, I do not know what is expected of me now, whether I am to sit down, or talk on and make a speech, giving it length to make up for leanness.

But in relation to that old Manual Labor *Department*, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you, notwithstanding any depreciating sentiments in which the present generation may indulge, that it was not looked upon as an unimportant affair in those olden times. It was thought that the prosperity, if not the very existence of the College depended upon it. I was highly honored myself because of my relation to it. I stood at the head of the *Carpenter Department*; the *Carpenter Department* of Marietta College, Mr. Chairman. Now I presume I need not say in this learned assembly what a *Department* of a college means in college language. It was not uncommon for the students to give me the titles suited to my standing. Some called me Professor, while others, who could better appreciate the dignity of my position, called me Father. These however, were small matters to me, nor did I quite understand why I should be honored above other Professors. Probably it might have grown out of some of their college notions in relation to the comparative honors of the *chair* and the *bench*. The term *chair* was used, not so much to designate the chair itself, as its honorable occupant; and so also has the term *bench* acquired a similar meaning. When the great Court of the nation meets at Washington, we see notices in the papers in relation to the *Bench*: so, perhaps, our students might have deemed the presiding dignitary of the bench to be worthy of especial honors.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the details of those old remembered

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scenes, although there was neither romance nor poetry about them at the time, yet they are interesting to me as old remembered things, just because they belong to old lang syne. They are impressed upon my memory as if they were now spread out before me; the broom shop, and cooper shop, and especially the carpenter shop, with their tools and benches, and those who worked upon them; the farmers also, with their cart and load of fencing-posts, and the Commons hall, and Commons dinners, and those who ate them and those who served,—all before the mind just as they were, and looking as they did. Yet there is no particular event or thing which I could so describe as to make it interesting to this assembly, nothing to make a speech about.

It is like a painted landscape; all who see it may call it good. It is true to nature, and therefore beautiful; yet there may not be any one point of excellence to draw the eye especially to itself, as being the chief attraction of the piece.

As to the practical working of our several *departments*, I used to think that the influence of those who operated in the brick house was rather against us. When the young men came out from the presence of those chairs, their minds were ill prepared to appreciate the interests or claims of the bench; their heads were full of anything but carpentry.

In the main, however, we got along pretty well, and our rights were duly respected. And as always in a piece of painting such as I described, there must be light and shade, so it is, Mr. Chairman, in this picture; there is the blending of light and shade.

But the brightest and best of light spots, are the faces of men, the open, honest countenance of man, the cordial smile of unselfish friendship. And such, Mr. Chairman, were the surroundings in the midst of which my lot was cast in those days. And this was an ample compensation for the small annoyances of the way. But the world is moving on, all things are moving. The lights that shine upon us from Heaven are moving; they go shining round the world, and though they drop below the horizon and hide their light from us, yet they are still shining somewhere, and soon they rise again and shine upon us as before. And so, Mr. Chairman, did those faces, those countenances luminous with friendship, disappear from my sight; and they have been moving round the world, and no doubt have been still shining somewhere, though not exactly on my path. But now, after the lapse of twenty years, they have turned up again, and here they are before me, shining upon me warm as ever; and it does me good thus to meet them; it warms up my old heart, and sets me talking, though I have nothing to say.

Luther Temple, Esq., a student of the olden time, was also called out, and gave some very interesting reminiscences.

14. BETTER HALVES AND FRACTIONAL PARTS OF OUR ALUMNI.

Rev. G. M. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, of the class of '42, responded appropriately, expressing much regret that the smallness of the room prevented the ladies from participating in these festivities.

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Col. Alban, of Marietta, and Henry Hudnall, Esq., of Richmond, Va., of the class of '46, were called out in defense of bachelordom.

15. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, THE OLDEST OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.—Two centuries have not impaired her energies, or checked her progress. May she continue to possess the secret of perpetual growth.

This sentiment was responded to by Rev. E. C. Guild, a dutiful son of Harvard, who paid a merited tribute to the worth of his Alma Mater, and gallantly defended her from the charges made in the pleasant allusion to her extreme age, in a previous response.

16. YALE COLLEGE.

Gen. H. B. Carrington, of Columbus, a graduate of Yale, and a Trustee of Marietta, replied to this. An abstract of his remarks was promised, but has not been received. He proposed the following sentiment:

17. THE FOUNDERS OF MARIETTA COLLEGE.—Great-hearted, far-sighted and Christian. They have impressed their own likeness upon the institution they cherished and loved. May the first fruits of their planting here gathered, be the pledge that the sons of Marietta will vie with her Founders to illustrate and perpetuate those principles of freedom and religion which have made her worthy to share with old Yale the favor of the people and the blessing of Heaven.

18. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.—She has lent us Presidents, Professors, and Trustees. We will honor her draft in return.

A very happy response was made to this by Rev. Milo J. Hickok, of Scranton, Pa.

19 KENYON COLLEGE.—We honor and esteem her. We congratulate her on having a President Andrews, too, at her head.

This was spoken to as follows, by Rev. John Boyd, of Marietta:

Where the members of a family, after long years of separation, have met for a thanksgiving reunion, is not quite the place for a stranger. However, it is better to be at a family reunion than at a family quarrel.

I believe that the most cordial feeling exists between these two institutions. In some of their features there is even a family likeness. Some years ago your President's name was Smith, and so was ours, if indeed Smith be any name. Now your President's name is Andrews ; so is ours,—and Andrews *is* a name. It has occurred more than once that we have divided families between us ; you having one brother for a student, we another. And there have been cases in which the same students have been at both Institutions ; some beginning with you and finishing with us ; others beginning with us and finishing with you. And, indeed, in one or two instances, the same person has graduated at both Institutions, with a diploma from neither. As both of our Commencements fall on the same day, these persons, being unable to choose between the two, of necessity remained at home. And, as if not satisfied with having a succession of Presidents of the same name, and with interchanging students, you have for your classical Professor one who formerly filled the same chair with us. Thus many links bind us together, in addition to having the same high purpose of training young minds and hearts. It is true we differ ecclesiastically; yet here also we interchange: you have educated men for our pulpit, and we for yours. By my

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side sits a reverend friend whom we educated, hoping to make something of him, though he has turned out nothing but a Presbyterian minister. Yet, in our Theological School, we have the son of one of your professors. And I see one here of Episcopal source, who for a time went under ground, flowing through Congregationalism, yet he has at length emerged again all right. Besides, we have one semi-churchman in one of your old Puritan chairs, one professor to put a little Episcopal tincture into your Pierian spring—if indeed so stiff a substance as Episcopacy can be taken up through the roots of dead languages and the still drier roots of political economy. A few of your students, also, are of Episcopal families; others have Episcopal streaks through them; and sometimes even a tutor, when not watched, plays truant and steals around to the church where the half-reformed wear gown and bands.

Our fathers were once hard on yours in merry old England. But you can afford to forget that, for you have a broader New England wherein you rule: a state without a king and a church without a bishop. If in the days of Laud or Jeffreys, we could have found you presuming, without the apostolic successors, to gather at a reunion like this, we would have dispersed you with dragoons. But now the day is yours. And I, the successor of Archbishop Laud, and my friend Rhodes, the honorable Probate Judge, legitimate successor of Judge Jeffreys, are here at a reunion with the children of the Puritans, cooling our mutual wrath with ice cream. I like this mode of children settling the quarrels of their fathers.

I remember the response which the Hon. Hosmer Curtis made to a toast at a Fourth of July dinner at Gambier Hill. He was with Bishop Chase when the latter made his first visit to Gambier to look out a site for his College. Coming to the foot of the hill they dismounted, and laboring up through the thick underbrush, they reached the top at the extreme southern part. The bishop, glancing round with his quick eye, put down his cane with characteristic emphasis of will, and with scarce breath enough left to speak, said, "*This* will do!" and that determined the location of Kenyon College. As soon as possible after this, the work was begun. The first thing which the bishop did on crossing the line which bounded the college lands, was to kneel down and pray for strength to keep a vow then and there made, that while the buildings were in process of construction, nothing that could intoxicate should ever cross that line. This was an original temperance pledge, and it was sacredly kept. I fear it has been often broken since his day. Immediately, with his hired man and little son, on the spot where old Kenyon now stands, he cut forks and planted them in the ground, laid transverse poles, covered this with plank, felled an oak and rived clapboards to enclose it, put straw in one corner, spread his bed upon it, and that was the Episcopal palace of Ohio. Though his friends were all against him, and though he had not twenty dollars at his command, he began laying his foundations as if he were a prince of the Cæsars, building a palatial structure. This was in June, 1826. In the next June the corner stone was laid, when the venerable In-

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trepid Morse, now living, preached the sermon for the occasion, on "Christian Piety and Knowledge; or Literature and Religion." And now from the spot where the bishop's cane went down, rises the spire of the noblest institution of learning in the West—except this at Marietta.

Our charter is nine years older than yours. Which bears its age best, I modestly forbear to say. I only hope that they may ever remain true yoke-fellows in the service of education and religion.

These reunions are charming things. I trust that you may all have many of them, and all of them delightful, and that all who meet here to-day in the reunion as Alumni, with all who are in the school of Christ, may have a better and enduring reunion in the presence of our common Redeemer.

The following lines were composed for the occasion by Lawrence Waldo, Esq., of Cincinnati, of the class of '53:

Once more amid these "sacred seats,"
After long exile meeting,
Our student-brotherhood repeats
The old accustomed greeting.

Here once our joyous youth believed
No darkness of the morrow;
But in the after-years were grieved
To find them dimmed with sorrow.

Hither, in separated days,
On worldly currents floating,
We gaze through time's impurpling haze,
Our distance sadly noting.

And as the toils and cares of life
Press us with heavier burdens,
We but compare its present strife
With earlier, sweeter guerdons:—

Or while the smoky wreaths arise
From Meerschaums or Havanas,
We watch them fade with wistful eyes,
And sigh "fugaces annos!"

In social hours, sometimes we think
Of years when we were suitors
To liberal art, and memories drink
Of cross or genial tutors;—

Talk over happy days here spent,
Faults, follies oft pursuing;
When different ways our wishes went,—
Wisdom and sweethearts wooing.

Thus toward our Alma Mater's beams
Our eyes are ever turning,
Where erst we drank at classic streams,
The Mecca of our learning.

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To her we gladly give to-day
Our tribute and attendance,
Nor would of her maternal sway
Declare our independence.

We at her reverend threshold meet,
Art-loving, heart-bound brothers,
But here and there a vacant seat,—
Ah! were there not still others?

Some voices that were music once,
To hear in vain we listen;
Some names are named—and for response
Drops on our eyelids glisten.

No tears for those whose toil has won
Their final coronation;—
Only for those who struggle on,
In weakness and temptation;

The thorny roses of whose past
Are purchased all too dearly,
Whose sweet and bitter, crowding fast,
Count tedious cycles yearly:

Contented while o'erruling Will
Conceals their light inherent;
Unrecognized "star-bearers" till
"Stelligeri cesserunt!"

The banner of perennial Truth
Enshrouds their names with glory,
Who fought her battles in their youth—
"Et vincere, et mori!"

Victors, though fallen, they await
The world's emancipation
From bursting bonds, which, like their fate,
Foretell transfiguration.

When that to come shall cloud what is,
As clouds the past the present,
And Nature's quickening chrysalis
Shall ope to life senescent,—

Then only shall creation see
The universal duty,—
Religion's fair humanity,
And Truth's perfected beauty.

Meanwhile, if every social throe
Eradicates one error,
Soon mental tyranny and woe
Shall cease their Reign of Terror.

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The hope, the promise of that day
  Supports us, still wayfaring,
Ready at times to faint away,
  Again with strength upbearing.

So, by an ever-varying path,
  Through sunshine and through shadow,
We seek with living, constant faith,
  The spirit's Eldorado;

Till break upon this grosser sight
  The amethystine portals,
And, re-endued with perfect light,
  We walk with the immortals.

The following sentiments were prepared and responses were ready, but the time allotted for the exercises had been exceeded.

20 *The Ohio University.*—President Howard.

21. *Our Business Men.*—Messrs. Geo. B. Collier, Philadelphia, and Douglas Putnam, Jr., Cincinnati.

22. *Our Missionaries.*—"Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."—Rev. L N. Woodruff, Gaysville, Vt.

23. *Farmers.*—In their affection for Mother Earth they must not lose their regard for our Alma Mater. George Dana, Jr., Esq., Belpre.

24. *Marietta.*—Mayor Whittlesey.

25. *The Old Dominion.*—Henry Hudnall, Esq., Richmond, Va.

26. *The Press.*—Amos Layman, Esq., Harmar.

27. *Female Seminaries of the West.*—W. P. Kerr, Esq., Granville.

28. *Our Literary Societies.*

The exercises were closed with a Latin song, slightly modified from one prepared for the second centennial anniversary of Harvard, and ending with the following lines:

Cantanda semper omnibus,
  Dum vox, et aura, datur,
Vigescat, atque valeat,
  Insignis Alma Mater!

Of the five members of the original Faculty, two were present, Rev. Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary, and Prof. Samuel Maxwell, of Marietta; and letters were received from Dr. Linsley, the first President, and Prof. Jewett, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Letter from Rev. J. H. Linsley, D. D.

GREENWICH, CONN., June 19, 1860.

* * * I have all along indulged the hope that I could be with you at your anniversary. I have strongly desired it, on many accounts. I have not ceased to feel a deep interest in the character, course and prospects of the college. * * * I want to see the improvements

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in Marietta—I want to see old friends—and especially I should be glad to take by the hand the early Alumni of the college, whom I still remember with undiminished interest. Until within a few days I had confidence I should be with you, and accomplish these cherished objects. But in addition to other difficulties in my way, heretofore alluded to, new embarrassments have arisen connected with my pastoral duties, which will make it well nigh impossible to be away, at the time required. I must therefore relinquish my plan and forego the pleasure I have had in anticipation. * * * * *

We all know that this college, as well as all our best Literary institutions, was founded by good men for the welfare of the church. From its inception to the present hour, I believe it to have been a child of Providence and of prayer: therefore I rest assured that however it may have to struggle with difficulties from pecuniary embarrassment, it can never sink. I pray that it may never falter in its beneficent career. I trust God has marked out for it an extended and bright future. Convey my salutations and congratulations to old friends, whether in the Faculty, in the Board, or among the beloved Alumni. I shall in heart, if not in tongue, be with you on your jubilee day, and when you shout, "Long live and prosper Marietta College," please add the *amen* of *her* friend and *yours*, J. H. Linsley.

Letter from Professor Jewett.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 20.

* * * Two years ago, I had the pleasure of meeting my classmates at Dartmouth after a separation of thirty years, and the same season I met many beloved brethren at the Semi-Centennial Celebration at Andover Theological Seminary—both among the happiest events of my life. But still more strongly, more tenderly, does the Reunion you propose appeal to my heart. I *long* to look, once more before I die, on the faces of my old friends and brethren of Marietta—to feel the warm grasp of their hands—to see their glistening eyes—my colleagues Smith, Allen and Maxwell—those members of the first Board of Trustees, Cotton, Mills, Emerson, Putnam, Nye—the early students, my pupils—the Brooks, Hall, Pogues, Adams, and numbers of others—not to forget the families I so much loved, Mrs. Goddard's, the Woodbridges, and the members of my Fearing and Salem churches. They all, all live in my memory, my respect, and my warm affection.

In a somewhat extended and intimate acquaintance with men in the different sections of our country, I can affirm that I have never met a truer, manlier, more generous, more self-sacrificing community than that in which Marietta College is situated.

If I were called on to give a sentiment on this occa ion, it should read somewhat like this:

As the original settlers in Mariettta, in 1787, laid the foundation of their civil polity in principles which have made the State of Ohio a *power* among the sovereign States of this Union; so did the founders of Marietta College, in 1835, establish this institution on principles which will secure to it an honorable rank and a perennial fame among the Colleges of our country.

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PROFESSORS.

APPOINTED.		RESIGNED.
	INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	
1835.	JOEL H. LINSLEY, D. D., President.	1846.
1846.	HENRY SMITH, D. D., President.	1855.
1855.	ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, D. D., President.	
	LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES.	
1835.	HENRY SMITH.	1846.
1846.	JOHN KENDRICK.	
	MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	
1835.	D. HOWE ALLEN.	1838.
1839.	ISRAEL W. ANDREWS.	1855.
1855.	ADDISON BALLARD.	1857.
1857.	EVAN W. EVANS.	
	RHETORIC.	
1835.	MILO P. JEWETT.	1838.
1838.	D. HOWE ALLEN.	1840.
1840.	JOHN KENDRICK.	1846.
1860.	EDWARD P. WALKER.	
	CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.	
1846.	HIRAM BINGHAM.	1849.
1851.	EBENEZER B. ANDREWS.	
	PRINCIPAL OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	
1835.	SAMUEL MAXWELL.	1854.

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